The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,587. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE fine Teak built Ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, Captain CUMMING, 970 Tons, A 1, 14 years, offers superior accommodations for Passengers. Has a large full poop cabin, and carrying an experienced Steward. Plans of the Cabins may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to Bombay, 8th May 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid fast-sailing A 1 British Ship SCOTLAND, 1,170 Tons register, W. CAMPBELL, Commander. This Ship has the greater part of her Cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE fine A 1 (12 years) Ship MORAYSHIRE, 1,000 Tons, ALEXANDER, Master, (being under engagement to H. M. I. Government,) will sail on the 18th June. For Freight or Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine New Iron Ship TYTHONUS, Captain ALEXANDER, 1151 Tons Register, and A 1, for 20 years. Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles less than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Gulf of Salonica to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5. *Children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 9 A. M., punctually.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 26th May 1863.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London..... Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges ..... 1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gossell & Co.) ..... 3 to 5
Bronze and White Turkish Towels 12to 20
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes 3 to 29
Thermometers ..... 2 to 5
Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 23rd March 1863. Mrs. FRASER's time and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, *systematizing*, or examining special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her collecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. OSBORLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz :—

Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Chenton, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Palestot San shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarfet and White Twill Regent Ties, Wrens End Cottons, Hats for Girls of Dunstable Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia-kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Floss, Fine Black French Cashmere Shawls, Knobbs of Ivory for Parasol and Sun Shade, Black Crape, Wool Beads, Wax Beads, &c. &c.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's dock.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.
At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Lord Raglan*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Cargoes, failing which, they will be landed by Captain PORT, at the Custom-house, at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Contest*, from Liverpool are requested to SEND BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land them at their expense and risk.

Captain AMY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's dock.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Contest*.

IT is hereby notified to the Consignees of Goods per Ship *Agenoria*, from Liverpool, that the Ship is ready to discharge her Cargo, and that if Boats for the same be not sent off within four days from this date, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Agenoria*.

NOTICE.—Captain H. AMY, of the Ship *Contest*, from Liverpool will not be responsible for any Debts or Debts contracted by his Crew during his stay in the Harbour.

WE do hereby given notice that all bills due to us if not settled by the 1st June next, shall be handed over to our Solicitors for Recovery.

9th May 1863. LAWSON & McKENZIE.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders in the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY MISTRY.

Bombay, 16th April 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE OHIO NIGGERS ARE COMING.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated in tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid for monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSIVE WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.

HARBOUR WORKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is not prepared with detailed Plans and Estimates, but is ready to close with any Contractor, for a limited period, on a reasonable Schedule of Rates for Public Works of all descriptions being submitted.

2. Contractors and others are invited to visit Sudasheghur or send their Agents to draw up Schedule of Rates.

3. *Terms.*—No advances to be made. Work to be paid for monthly, as actually measured and performed to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Schedule.

G. A. SEARLE, Captain,
Special Assistant Engineer,
For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

THE FIRM OF JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & CO.

GOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest and Responsibility of SORABJEE BURJORJEE, and DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE JASAWALAH, in the above Firm, ceased from this day, and that all the debts due to and by the said Firm up to this day will be received and paid by PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALA and CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE CURSAWALA.

(Signed) SORABEE BURJORJEE.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE.
PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE.
CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 14th May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE RUTTONJEE BISNEY of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ratonjee Byramjee Bisney of Calcutta, Parsee merchant, deceased, has contracted with Dr. JOSEPH CAMILLO LISBOA, to sell that piece or parcel of Land with the three Messuages, or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Chunduwaddy Girgaum Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring 485 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 490, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 28, 28, and 163, and is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nowrojee Byramjee Khan, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ragoonath Wittoba, and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramchunder Wittojee, and partly by the property of Pandoorang Deosnathjee. Persons having any claim on the said property are required to make the same known to Mr. KEIR, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim—Dated this 18th day of May 1863. C. KEIR, Purchaser's Solicitor.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.

MCCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by CHAPPELL & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ¼ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.

G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, of other Roofing. LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.

Apply to A. LAING, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh in charge of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills Tardeo.

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dounton, near Simla.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in Ceylon belonging to the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the Court of Chancery, propose to offer at Public Sale in London, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz :—

TELLISAGALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie containing bout 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 189 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known Valuable properties, being been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any information may be obtained of Messrs DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG BOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE DORABJEE of Bombay, by RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street, Apply to COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO BE LET FROM 1st JUNE 1863.—An airy and Commodious HOUSE, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Solicitor. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
27th April 1863.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs LYON, BROTHERS & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A very large Godown in Nesbit Lane, No. 9. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJE BROS, No. 40, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A spacious WAREHOUSE, in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Vehar Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Marine Street.

Business Announcements.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived :—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, & 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [P.C.C.] and F. & Co.

FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,
Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. MCCOMBIE and WRIGHT's, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved ..... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever 700
Do. Self-winding Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds 400
Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure.
Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks, &c. &c.
Shooting Sticks for do.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz. examining and repairing ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. MCCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.
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WM. WARDLEY, Bury, do.
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J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most approved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq. — H. BYNE, Esq.
A. MCILWRAITH, Esq. — H. HANNAY, Esq.
A. A. FORBES, Esq. — SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HOME.

Treasurers.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously ill-kept, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

By Medow Street GRESHAM & WOODHALL.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List and the Bombay Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Works lately received and critical notices on the same.

THE BOOK OF DAYS, a miscellany of popular antiquities by R. Chambers in 2 vols.—vol. 1st Rs. 8

"This volume, however, seems to be as perfect as zeal and ability could make it. In between eight and nine hundred pages there are at least ten times that number of facts; which circumstance alone will show something of the scope, and something too of the value, of the book."—*Athenæum.*

THE GREEK CHRISTIAN POETS AND THE ENGLISH POETS, by E. B. Browning, 12mo. cloth Rs. 3-12.

"This volume, however, is one of remarkable and abiding interest: whether it be accepted as illustrating a personality of genius, rare it one of her sex—not over common in the history of poetry,—or whether it be considered with regard, solely, to its instructions and suggestions,—so many quaintly set precious stones, in a strong and lasting casket."—*Athenæum.*

DR. MURCHISON ON CONTINUED FEVERS, 8vo. cloth Rs 13-8.

"This work of Dr. Murchison will form a new era in our knowledge of fevers, and will largely contribute to that spread of definite information by the aid of which we may one day hope to see even these plagues stayed amongst us."—*Athenæum.*

GLIMPSES INTO PETLAND, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, 12mo. Rs. 2-12.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0⅝d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignments can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0⅝d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0⅜d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s.	11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 6 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1863. Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

APITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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Bankers.
LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited). "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rup.			
" " " "	4	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.	
" " " "	3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.	
" " " "	2	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.	
" " " "	1	do.	2s.	0d.	do.	
" " " "	On demand		1s.	11⅞d.	do.	
On Scotland	do.	}	1s.	11½d.	do.	
On Ireland	do.					
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			1s.	11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.			1s.	11½d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards			2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice			3	"
Do.	do.	6	do.	4	"
Do.	do.	12	do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation ad negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.		
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"		
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"		
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	"		
" 1 do.	2s.				
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	"		
On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	"		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¼d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs.1,000 on or over Rs.50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 8th May 1863. Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. "	"	2-53	"
On Demand "	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.		
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.		
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.		
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.		
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.		
" on demand					
On Scotland do.	}	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland do.					
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s.	11½d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards			2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice			3	"
Do.	do.	6	do.	4	"
Do.	do.	12	do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation ad negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at	2s.	0⅜d.	"	
3 Do.	at	2s.	0½d.	"	
2 Do.	at	2s.	0⅝d.	"	
1 Do.	at	2s.	0 1/16d.	"	
On demand	at	2s.			

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.					
Do.	6	do.	5	"	
Do.	12	do.	6	"	

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 8th 1863. Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDER.	FROM
May 25	Behar (s)	Dandas	Galle 20 May.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat 24 May.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, from Galle.—The British Barque *Onward*, and French Barque *Amilia*, were entering Port Phillip heads as the *Behar* was leaving.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 25	Kurrachee (s)	Collier	Kurrachee.
	Tudor	Whitland	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, from Galle.—Captain and Mrs. Black.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Stevenson ; Mr. and Mrs. Kakeldeil ; Revd. Murrans, and eighty-two natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.—Lieut. Myers, and two servants ; Lieut. and Mrs. Nowell, and six servants ; Lieut. Sperrin, and one servant ; Lieut. Abbott, and one servant, and seventy-five natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Otago*, A. Masterton, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 23RD MAY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—600 bags Surseeseed, 900 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Prince Consort.—22 cases Shell Lac, 48 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

Patterson.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., B. H. Cama ; 260 packages Coffee, 226 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., Stewart and Co. ; 1 package Bombay Works, W. G. H. Ellis ; 450 bales Cotton, 794½ cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co. ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Sallay Mahomed Golam Hosen ; 50 packages Cloves, 59 cwt. 21 lbs., Narronjee Damoder.

Wellington.—83 cases Pearl Shells, 167¼ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz ; 83 cases Vermilion, 200 cwt., Muncherjee Sapoorjee.

Mystery.—16 cases Chundroose, 33 cwt., Nanjeebhoy Mohund.

For Liverpool.

Black Eagle.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Merwanjee Pestonjee and Co.

Tudor.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Lillies.—115 bales Hemp, 402½ cwt., Nurpar Mooljee.

Tim Whiffler.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dayeedass Pursotumdass.

Albion.—225 bags Linseed, 337½ cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

Havelock.—110 bales Cotton, 330 cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhur.

Pharamond.—12 bales Wool, 36 cwt., Ludha Madewjee.

Bolden Lawn.—1,400 bundles Coiryarn, 125 cwt. Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Duke of Wellington.—221 bales Cotton, 773½ cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co. ; 56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Hugareemull Nursingdass.

Clifton Belle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,761 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Crescent.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ I. mds., M. Bhugoobhoy.

King of Italy.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Forganhall.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Bulwark.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck ; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

North.—110 bales Wool, 330 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pancha Teza and Co.

Duncarrin.—315 bales Cotton, 802½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Doongersey Gangjee.

John Stuart.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

General Simpson.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt. Peswere Mooljee.

Americana.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Castilian.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Jeatha Kimjee.

Sirocco.—23 bales Cotton, 80½ cwt., S. Bell and Co.

Baselaw.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund.

Sarawak.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Sallay Momud Golam Hosen ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 111 bales Cotton, 308½ cwt., A. C. Briggs & Co.

Princess Alexandra.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt. ; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Canjee Hemraz ; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., J. G. Ward.

Venus.—160 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Rajah of Cochin.—250 bundles Surseeseed, 125 cwt., Dewjee Mukany.

Wasp.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.

Pride de Lis.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vurudhmon Poonay ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy.

Henry Fornie.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall ; 800 bales Cotton, 2,200 cwt., A. Bell and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pancha Teza and Co.

Broughton Hall.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody ; 176 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Manock Pandoorung ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

South Carolina.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Guness Venayeck ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Vulubdass Khimchund ; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Gocouldass Tezpall ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

For Havre.

Neptune Bride.—46 bales Cotton, 147 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For St. Thomas.

Baronet Family.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Fernandes.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—31 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Falmouth.

Alexandra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Telegraph.—250 packages Coffee, 360 cwt., Gungadass Vizbookun.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—126 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 22 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurunay Poonjabhoy ; 10 chests M. Opium, 129 lbs. each, Stenhouse and Co. ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund ; 6¼ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hurkeesondass Jugonath ; 7¼ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Seweeram Dowlutram.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *China.*—25 chests M. Opium, 129 lbs. each, Stenhouse and Co. : 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each ; 39 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Dams and Co. ; 7¼ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, S. Dowluram ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sitaram Nundlall ; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	
749	Art Union, Morrison.	April 10
730	Barkby, Fenby.	
750	Chapman, Harland.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Gardiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 8
531	Dovercourt, Heighe.	
890	Edendale, McGregor.	
1768	Glasgow, Taylor.	April 9
1987	Louisa, Seward—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Malwatte, Blakiston.	
1008	Mersey, Stone, Foster.	
944	Minnehaha, Morgan.	

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Tolfrey Christie, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel from 22nd November 1862, in succession to General D. Barr, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Major Charles Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel from 22nd November 1862, in succession to General D. Barr, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Captain Henry Larkins Robertson, Bengal Infantry, to be Major from 22nd November 1862, in succession to General D. Barr, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel William Knox Babington, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel from 12th December 1862, in succession to Major General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Charles James Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel from 12th December 1862, in succession to Major General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Captain Alexander Robinson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 12th December 1862, in succession to Major General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel Stephen Charles Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel from 6th January 1863, in succession to General T. Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.

Major Sydney Joseph Hire, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel from 6th January 1863, in succession to General T. Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.

Captain Blackett Revell, Madras Infantry, to be Major from 6th January 1863, in succession to General T. Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 11th May, the wife of Captain Dangerfield, Royal Artillery, of a son.

At St. Thoue, on the 14th May, the wife of Mr. R. Davis, of a daughter.

At the Loz, on the 16th May, the wife of James Bradshaw, Esq., of a son.

At Waldham Row, Ootacamund, on the 9th May, the wife of P. Grant, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 16th May, the wife of Mr. H. Black, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 11th May, by the Revd. J. C. Herdman, Sir Thomas Macdonald Miller, Bart., to Isabella Freeman Seton, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Anderson, Esq.

At the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, on the 13th May, by the Revd. Stewart Wright, John Reid, Esq., to Martha Jane, only daughter of the late Norman Morison, Esq.—No Cards.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, Mr. Joseph Kinsey Hamilton, of the firm of Messrs. J. K. Hamilton & Co.

At Pursewaukkum, on the 10th May, Richard Thomas, the eldest son of Mr. W. R. King, of the Madras Railway, aged 4 years, 5 months and 11 days.

At Raepore, Central Provinces, on the 9th May, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Serjeant Major P. McGuire, late of the 1st

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO MAY 8.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

[The three subjoined telegrams, special for the *Bombay Gazette*, only came to hand yesterday,—the first two being by the Calcutta steamer via Galle. A telegram dated either the evening of the 11th or morning of the 12th instant, from London, has failed to reach us, owing probably to its having been too late for the mail at Suez.]

LONDON, *4th May* 1863.
(Via Galle.)

Liverpool Market very active. Sales to-day are twelve thousand bales.

Broach, eighteen pence and a farthing.

Dhollera, seventeen pence and three farthings.

Sawginned Dharwar, nineteen pence.

LONDON, *May* 6, 1863.
(Via Galle.)

The *Peterhoff's* Mail bags surrendered.

Russian replies conciliatory, but evasive.

Tax off annuities (?) withdrawn.

News from America to twentieth April.

General Faragut reinforced.

The Army of the Potomac has been checked on the Rappahannock.

Cotton active. Best Surats twenty pence half-penny.

LONDON, *May 8th*, 1863.

Russian note admits right to discuss (?) Polish question; attributes the insurrection to foreign revolutionists; makes no real concessions.

News from America to twenty-fourth April.

Peterhoff's bags despatched to destination.

The siege of Vicksburg resumed by the Federals.

Confederates have invaded Missouri.

Cotton firm; good demand.

Surats, nineteen pence and a farthing.

NEWS LETTERS.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

You will be glad to hear that the Political Agent has gone a step in the right direction by taking a paper from Annundjee, in which the Arab one promises not to interfere in the affairs of Rajkote. I must, however, through you, let the Political Agent know, that although he has done so, this man has not, I have every reason to believe, acted up to the paper he signed; for, after he had given this paper, he sold an elephant, that the Durbar owned, which perhaps is but a trifling matter, yet shows that he has not given up altogether interfering. Another case of his interference, since, is his having sent orders to stop a nautch which was taking place in the outskirts of the town at the house of one Rowjee, a man who is here from Bhooj, but which order was not obeyed; the cause of his sending to prohibit the nautch was that the period of mourning for the late Thakoor was not expired. These are, as I say, but trifling matters, yet they show that this man has not given over interfering, and I hope the Political Agent will notice these acts.

I was enquiring for stone for building purposes the other day, and found that the cause of their being so much difficulty in procuring it was, that the Durbar was building a house in the town, and report says that the house is for one of the Extra Assistants lately arrived. This is a case which requires being looked into, and if it is found that this Assistant is making the Durbar to build a house for him, serious notice ought to be taken of it. One Assistant, I am glad to say, acts most independently of all the people here, and will put himself under no obligation to the Durbar; he has his house in camp; and it would be well if the others were made to follow his example.

You will notice by the copy of the *Kattywar Gazette* I send you, that our present Political Agent has thought it worth his while to make arrangements for the people being able to have their petitions written out and to take the precaution by publishing the rate at which the man is to write them, to prevent any poor fellow being overcharged. Certain dates also have been fixed for the payment of the tribute, which will tend to simplify and reduce the work in the office. All these things show that we have a man at the head of affairs who takes an interest in the province, and will doubtless, in the course of time, convince the people that now they can get justice done them, and that they need not look to Nagur influence to get it. This publishing of these sort of things and other matters in our *Gazette*, is a great eye-sore to Nagurs and other intriguing people, as you can well fancy.

I have heard of a nice piece of work on Annundjee's part, but will not at present allude further to it, beyond that it relates to the Jeitpoor case, which was lately before the Political Agent, as, I believe, that shortly it will be brought officially to his notice, and if it does not open his eyes and convince him what a —— the man is, I shall indeed be astonished. Salla Hindee, one of Annundjee's tools was in here the other day, though for what purpose I cannot ascertain correctly; it could not, however, be for any good I should think, for no one having any connection with such a character, as the said Anundjee, can be expected to be up to any thing but roguery.

I wish, Mr. Editor, you would stir up Government to take some speedy measures regarding the coorees in this province, and get them either to sanction those who receive Government pay paid in coorees, or else do fix the rate of exchange, for there is now a dead loss to all who are paid in Government coin, of at least 36 per cent., which is no trifle I can assure you. With this loss, it need not be surprising to Government if some of their officers who receive small pay get into money difficulties; and they really ought to do something in the matter. Servants are all crying out, and if this state of things goes on much longer, they will be leaving their service or striking for higher wages, and how they are to be paid the latter, without throwing the masters into the hands of money lenders, it puzzles one to know. I hear that the Political Agent has sent for Bhawod Deen, and that he is expected in shortly. I fancy the interview *&c* will have with the Political Agent will convince that officer that he has no more sense than Sallee Hindee.

FASSENACLOID.

The Districts, 18th May 1863.

(From the Kattywar Political Agency Gazette.)

From MAJOR R. H. KEATINGE, V.C.,
Political Agent in Kattywar.
To the HONORABLE H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 28th March 1863.

SIR,—There are only three clerks in the English correspondence department of this Agency. It is very difficult to keep up the current work; but it is found quite impossible to make copies of the very voluminous papers which usually accompany the Appeals and Petitions made to the Secretariat.

2. These papers are always transmitted with directions that they are to be returned; and in some instances, where they have been sent back with mere notes of their contents, most serious inconvenience has afterwards been felt.

3. Might not this be obviated by a rule that all Petitions and Appeals relating to the Province of Kattywar should be presented in duplicate?

4. I have taken the liberty of making this suggestion under the impression that it will be more acceptable to Government to meet the difficulty thus, than by giving an increase to my correspondence establishment.—I have the honor to be, &c.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 28th March 1863.

From the HONORABLE H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.
To MAJOR R. H. KEATINGE,
Political Agent, Kattywar.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 25th April 1863.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 28th March last, No. 50, I am directed to inform you that your suggestion, that all Petitions and Appeals relating to the Province of Kattywar should be presented in duplicate, is approved.

2. A Notification to this effect should be published in the *Kattywar Gazette* for general information.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary.
Bombay Castle, 25th April 1863.

(True Copy.)
R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the above correspondence, the Political Agent notifies that all Appeals and Petitions regarding the Province of Kattywar, submitted to Government or addressed to His Excellency the Governor, must be presented in duplicate at the Secretariat.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 4th May, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 6 OF 1863.

TO ALL THE ASSISTANTS IN KATTYWAR.

Dated 13th March 1863

1. I have the honor to forward a list of Mohsuls which appear to have been irregularly imposed in the District which is now under your charge.

2. Of these some appear to have been directed to Bhayads who are not separate tribute payers, and some to have been put on separate tribute payers at the instigation of their own Bhayads or subjects.

3. I request you to have all these Mohsuls recalled, unless you are aware of any special circumstance which necessitates the retention of any of them.

4. A nominal list of separate tribute payers is in course of preparation, and will be sent to you as soon as it is ready. In the absence of any more authentic information, it has been compiled from statements given by the Muzmoondars of the Province, and is probably by no means correct.

5. It will be necessary to pay attention to representations made by persons claiming separate jurisdiction, whose names are not on the list; but I beg that in all such investigations you will remember that the *onus probandi* must rest with the persons who claims separation, not with the Chief of the house.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 13th March 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 7 OF 1863.

TO ALL THE ASSISTANTS IN KATTYWAR.

Dated 27th March 1863.

I have the honor to request that, whenever you find it necessary to issue Circulars with reference to the duties with which you are specially entrusted, you will, if possible, prepare the original copy of the document in English, and send it with the Guzerathee translation to the *Agency Gazette* for publication and general information.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 27th March 1863.

NOTICE.

It having been brought to the notice of the Political Agent that persons cannot always get their Petitions written; it is hereby notified that Muthooradass Pursotum has been appointed a petition-writer, and has bound himself to write petitions for presentation to the Political Agent and his Assistants, at the rate of 100 words for 2 annas for original petitions, and half that rate for copies; he will attend at the Political Agent's Kutcherry during office hours.

R. H. KEATINGE,
Rajkote, 4th May, 1863. Political Agent.

NOTICE.

The Chiefs, Talookdars, and Bhoomias of Kattywar, have hitherto paid their tribute into the Political Agent's Treasury according to Guzerathee dates; these vary every year, and cause great difficulty in forming proper estimates of the amount of money due on any certain English date.

A table has been prepared showing the English dates corresponding with the Guzerathee days on which the instalments of tribute have become due for the past five years.

The mean English date to correspond has been ascertained, and in all cases from 10 to 15 days of grace added. The time thus arrived at has been fixed as the day on which instalments of tribute should be paid; and all tributaries are requested to regulate their remittances accordingly.

MAHABULESHWAR, 21*st May* 1863.

THE Governor, it appears, is not going to Colonel Phayre's village as originally intended. He has taken a social turn and gives a large party, and holds a levee on the 25th instant, at "Bella Vista," in honor of the Queen's birth-day.

The San Francisco Minstrels performed on Tuesday night as announced in my last, before a pretty full house, at all events for this little station. More might have come, it is true, had there been a distinction made in the price of the ticket. There was only the "Dress Circle" at five rupees a ticket, and this did not suit all classes. Those, however, that could afford to go, must needs have been highly delighted with the splendid acting, music, and singing, which was provided. It would be hard indeed to select any particular item from the programme presented as being better than another, as each and all had its peculiar excellency. The "Witching Banks o'Cree" was admirably sung by Dave Carson, whose crying and sobbing at Dinah's unfortunate end, was natural to a degree, and produced much laughter. Mr. Pierce's solo on the concertina was also a beautiful exhibition of the musical art, not less than the exquisite taste and talent of the performer; and as to the charming notes which issued from the "Rock Harmonican," directed by the same accomplished musician, all eyes were intently fixed, and all ears listened with profound attention. The comic dialogues, likewise, contributed much to amuse the audience, interspersed as they were, with some Hindustani and Asiatic allusions. Last of all was the dog dance and leaping, which must have been a treat to the ladies, for the little pet was clad in a fine ball dress which was so becoming. Altogether every one felt gratified, and totally forgot that they had all been to jail once in their lives. It is a great pity that the Chief Commissioner nor the Chief Justice of the Minstrels with their presence; but some say the Minstrels had only themselves to thank for it, as they omitted to find out if the day was convenient to their Excellencies. No doubt this will not happen again, and the next night (the 26th) will have both their presence and patronage.

Since this penning, the weather has greatly improved. It has been cloudy and foggy, and the atmosphere generally cold and chilly, so that mid-day riding and walking can be indulged in without the least discomfort.

The Rev. Mr. Goodhall has bid a final farewell to the Hills as he goes home immediately. It is time he was gone certainly, owing to his very weak state of health.

The Bishop preached a sermon on behalf of the Propagation Society's Western India Mission last Sunday evening, and Rs. 249 and 10 annas were collected after the sermon. His Lordship is, without doubt, a fine preacher.

SATTARA, 18*th May*.

ON the morning of the 13th a great crowd of natives of all denominations assembled near the jail to witness the last earthly fate of the two miscreants, (one a gossain and the other a brahmin) who had murdered a few days ago a rich gosavee of this place and robbed him of all his money. They met the extreme penalty of the law by being hanged; the former bore a very smiling and graceful countenance until the hempen cravat was adjusted round his neck; but the latter, a brahmin, as is the case with all his like, was shivering ever since he was brought out of the cells until his life was extinct. A great praise is due to our much esteemed Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, for summing up the facts connected with the case in such a masterly style as to leave no doubt to the Sessions Court to come to a resolution at a glance at it. No less praise is due to our Fouzdar, the sub-Anglo-Indian (as your other Sattara correspondent calls him, I believe, either through spite or for a lark) for having undergone great bodily and mental labour in naming the prisoners with the whole of the stolen property. Murders and other shameful crimes appear to be quite ripe in this Zillah; fancy within the last six months, no less than five persons, four men and one woman, were hung.

Merchants and others residing in the Sudder Bazar apprehend some sort of danger in residing any longer there for fear of being robbed. Owing to the removal of the "police" into the town there appears to be no sufficient protection left for it now, save only a handful of policemen. It was all the while believed here that the place of the locals will be taken up by native infantry, but as nothing appears to be in contemplation I think it all bosh. I wonder how His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere likes to see this station so badly off, as I heard people talking that his Excellency has a great liking for this place, and takes great interest in anything connected with it; if so, why does he not make it a first class military station at once? I believe H. E. Sir W. Mansfield is averse to this proposal.

The heat is daily increasing; at 12 in the noon it is hot enough to bake a piece of meat. The thermometer in the shade is from 95 to 100 degrees at day time.

A Tiger is said to be roving about the camp, but it has not done any harm yet. What are the sportsmen about, can't they come forward?

A friend who has just come down from the hills tells me that His Excellency the Governor is coming here on or about the 5th proximo, when a durbar is to be held for the reception of the chiefs of this Zillah.—*Poona Observer, May* 21.

LOCAL.

THE Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, will sit to-morrow to dispose of appeals in criminal cases.

THE first year's examination in Jurisprudence of students attending the Government Law Class will be held on Monday, the 9th June, in the Elphinstone Central School, Esplanade.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—The Anniversary of the birth-day of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen was yesterday observed as a general holiday, and there was a total cessation of business in Bombay. The usual salute in honour of the occasion was fired at noon. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the top of St. Thomas' Cathedral all day on Sunday, and on both days all the ships in the harbour appeared in full dress with flags and streamers. The Native troops in Garrison paraded on the general parade ground in review order yesterday morning and fired a *feu de joie*, while the European Troops did the same on their parade ground at Colaba.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

MARCH.—"Voluntair" ..... *Hemdorff.*
OVERTURE.—"Nebucco" ..... *Verdi.*
WALTZ.—"Neapolitaner" ..... *Launer.*
SELECTION.—"(Op.) Don Pasquale" ... *Donizetti.*
ARIA.—"(Op.) Maid of Artois" ..... *Bilfe.*
QUADRILLE.—"Christmas" ..... *Farmer.*
GALOP.—"Enzflosse" ..... *Kuhner.*
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—There are at present confined in the Bombay Jails 432 prisoners, including Europeans and Natives. In the House of Correction there are 22 European, and 3 Native military prisoners, 49 non-military Europeans, 193 Native male prisoners, 3 Native women and 2 boys, making a total of 275 prisoners of all denominations now undergoing various terms of imprisonment in the House of Correction. Of these prisoners 104 were sentenced by the High Court, 4 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 141 by the Magistrates of Police, 22 Europeans and 3 Natives by the award of Military Courts Martial, and one European by a Naval Court Martial. In the County Jail there are 104 Natives under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, and one Native without labour. Nine Europeans are under sentence of transportation, 4 Europeans to penal servitude, and 3 Europeans and 36 Natives remain untried, making a total of 157 prisoners confined in the County Jail, and a grand total of 432 prisoners at present imprisoned in both the Jails in Bombay.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 25th May 1863.

BROACH.—Scattered clouds S. W.
BULSAR.—Cloudy and sultry.
GOA.—Cloudy N. W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S. W.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 86.
PAUMBEN.—Fair strong southerly wind. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Cloudy and rainy.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MAY 23, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS A COLONEL.—Ram Soonder Seedore, a Hamal, was again placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Lieut. Colonel M. Murray, of the Royal Engineers; and also with disorderly behaviour. Defendant called three witnesses, but they denied having seen him injured by the complainant's carriage. Defendant alleged that his leg was broken by the complainant's carriage, and that he was starving for the last three days. Constable Dew, who examined the defendant's person, stated that the skin was slightly broken and swollen above the heel of the left foot.

His Worship reprimanded the defendent for his improper behaviour in having taken the law into his own hands to the great annoyance of the complainant; and inflicted upon him (defendant) a light fine of three Rupees, taking into consideration the injury he had received. His Worship told him to seek redress in the Small Cause Court for any injury he might have received by a collision with the carriage.

DRUNK AND ABUSIVE.—Charles Goddard, steward of the ship *Castilian*, was charged with being drunk, and using abusive language to Mr. Thomas Talbot, chief officer of the *Castilian*, and also disobeying a lawful command. It appeared that about one o'clock on Friday afternoon, defendant was found drunk and was ordered to his bunk, whereupon he made use of abusive language towards the complainant, who repeatedly desired him to go away and not be troublesome, but defendant persisted in his behaviour and continued using abusive language.

Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour in the House of Correction for four weeks, and then to be sent on board.

ALLEGED REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Frederick Toomey, William Springer, and Eli Hancock, seamen of the ship *Mary Sparks*, were charged with disobedience of orders. Captain Oldham, master of the vessel, deposed to the fact of the prisoners having refused to do duty.

Toomey in defence said,—I asked the Master to strengthen me as I had a touch of the diarrhœa, but he said he would not. The Doctor ordered rice and sugar to be given me, but I only got the rice without the sugar. I am willing to do duty.

Springer said,—I was sick, but am willing to do duty.

Hancock put forward the same defence as Toomey, and said he also was willing to do duty.

His Worship discharged the prisoners and directed a European Constable to take them on board.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—23RD MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

GIVING A BRIBE TO SETTLE A CASE.—Two Marwadees named Gunna Khooshall and Zoara Lalla, were placed at the bar upon the information of Police Constable No. 600, charged with offering a bribe, to one Chimnajee Ragoojee, in consideration of his not proceeding against the first prisoner and others charged with theft, for the purpose of bringing to legal punishment.

Chimnajee Ragoojee, on being duty sworn, said,—I am a bundle contractor, and live on the Doongaree road. I know the prisoners at the bar. There is a case pending before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, in which the prisoner Gunna is charged with the theft of two Government Notes for fifty rupees each from my servant Trimbuck Purushram. The investigation of that case was commenced on a Friday about a month ago. On Thursday the 16th of last month, the latter I had been examined by the Magistrate, about a quarter to nine o'clock at night, when I was in my office in my front room upstairs, the two prisoners at the bar came there. A Parsee named Ruttonjee was there on business. My carkoons Dhondoo Pund and Trimbuck were also present in my office. The prisoner Gunna asked me to settle the case about the notes which was pending before the Magistrate. I said that I would not settle the case, that I should allow it to be disposed of as the Magistrate might think proper. I sent my servant Bhyroo, without the knowledge of the prisoners, to call a police officer, and a police sepoy came there in undress. The prisoner Gunna implored me to withdraw the prosecution, and to recommend my servant Trimbuck to withdraw the prosecution against him. He took up a piece of paper and wrote upon it. He wrote out the paper now produced marked No. 1. The prisoner Zoara said that the prisoner Gunna was a poor man. The prisoner Gunna said to me "take forty-one rupees and settle it." I refused. He then put six rupees and the said paper in the hand of my servant Bhyroo. The prisoners then left my house. As they went out, the prisoner Gunna said that he would bring the remainder of the money next morning. On the following morning, about seven o'clock, both prisoners again came to my house; they sat down in the verandah. I came down to them. I sent for the same police officer, who came there in undress. The prisoner Gunna placed rupees upon the bench where we were sitting, and said to me "withdraw the charge." I again replied to him that I would not. The prisoner Zoara pressed me to have the case against the prisoner Gunna withdrawn. At my request the prisoner Gunna was arrested by the police officer, who took possession of the rupees which the prisoner Gunna had placed on the bench. There were thirty-five rupees, and I caused my servant Bhyroo to deliver to the police officer the six rupees which the prisoner Gunna had left at my house on the previous night.

Several witnesses were afterwards examined on behalf of the prosecution, whose evidence was quite conclusive to prove the guilt of the prisoner Gunna.

His Worship said, that the evidence against the prisoner was of so satisfactory a nature, that there was no alternative for him but to commit him to the High Court. The prisoner Gunna was accordingly committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The second prisoner was discharged as there was no evidence against him.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 13th May 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

MURDER AND DACOITY.—Sageea Jeloo, Sageea Nursoo, Balia Bujunna, Papa Imam Mahomed, and Ballajee Khundoo, were tried before Mr. Arthur St. John Richardson, Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, on a charge of murder in having, in the month of March last, in the vicinity of the town of Seroor, caused the death of one Boodoo Wullud Daoo Wunjarah, by cutting his throat by means of a knife; and that they, at the same time and place mentioned, committed dacoity by robbery from the person of the aforesaid Boodoo Wullud Daoo of various ornaments valued at twenty-two rupees.

Mr. Richardson recorded the finding on the evidence as follows:—

There are five young men at the bar of the ages of sixteen, seventeen, and twenty-four. They are all charged with murder and with dacoity, and they have pleaded, four of them not guilty to each charge, and one of them guilty to both. Their names are recorded as Sageea Jeloo, Balia Rajunna, Papa Imam Mahomed, and Ballajee Khundoo, who have pleaded not guilty; and Sageea Nursoo, who has pleaded guilty. There is a "corpus delicti," and the evidence, though incomplete, and the tale evolved by the evidence recorded shows full of improbabilities, is supported entirely by confessions given by each of the accused persons, taken before Mr. Vishnoo Purushram, a Magistrate of the first class, on the 14th April 1863. These confessions in the Session Court each of the accused persons has denied, with the exception of Sageea Nursoo, who admits his to be true, and on whose information, given on the night of 8th April, it appears that each of the other four accused youths were finally arrested. The counsel for the youngest of the prisoners, Balia Rajunna, has raised some very pertinent and able objections; but he has declared that all the confessions were extorted by the police, and that the evidence for the prosecution set out, but he admits he did not, before the Magistrate, offer any evidence to prove maltreatment by the police. It is not necessary to discuss the advantages derived by the prisoner Balia Rajunna, though he admits he is an uncle, and he is elsewhere termed a cousin, to the deceased; or whether the complainant had as much to gain in prospect of the death as he has by the life of the child, Boodoo Daoo, whom he has styled his maternal uncle's son. The *prima facie* view is against the prisoner, and in favor of his having a more direct personal interest in the death of the boy than had the complainant. We are then informed that immediate search was made for the boy as soon as his absence was discovered on Monday, eleven days before the 8th April, or on Monday 30th March (this date will correspond with the fact that the bones before the Court were found on Thursday 9th April). Search was made by his mother, the witness Footabace, and information appears given to the police one month from this, or from yesterday's date, a period which admits the complainant's statement of four Mondays having passed, and which is, according to the reckoning of natives, inclusive of the day on which the boy disappeared. The boy had certain ornaments on his person: two silver bracelets, a ring and two gold earrings. The last two are not before the Court, and the ring may have been before the committing authority as may be inferred by the statement made by the prisoner, Balia Rajunna, before the Magistrate on the 14th April 1863, in which he acknowledges that he abstracted the ring from the boy's finger after he was dead, and disposed of it for four annas to a person who was then on trial under a charge in connection with that under which the accused now are, but was discharged. The bracelets are before the Court. They are proved by the evidence of the maker, the witness Sewling Vestaria, and by a woman Prootabace, and by the complainant, to have been those usually worn by the boy Boodoo Daoo, and which it is affirmed he had on his wrists when last seen by his relations about nine A.M. on the last Monday in March. These bracelets, the prisoner Sageea Nursoo, No. 2 in the indictment, has acknowledged in his confession that he obtained from Sageea Jeloo, who cut the hands of the deceased boy off and removed the bracelets in the presence of all the prisoners, and also in their presence requested some one to sell them that the small gain from the murder of this unfortunate boy might be divided. This story can of course affect none but the prisoner Sageea Nursoo, but as he has pleaded guilty, and actually has been shown to have had the ornaments which other evidence has shown to be those worn by the boy Boodoo, his confession is entitled to full credit. Ranoo Mahadoo, Luxamon Akajee, goldsmiths, and Mulappa, a policeman, confirm the fact that the prisoner No. 2 in the indictment was arrested while offering the bracelets for sale; and it appears from the policeman's evidence that Sageea, No. 2, gave the names of the other four prisoners, and himself showed the bones and the clothes. He also added that the four other prisoners, Sageea, Balia, and Balajee, said they would each show the place where the murder was committed; and this assertion is corroborated by the evidence of Nana Sagajee, a Havildar of Police; but neither of the policemen mention that No. 4, the Mahomedan prisoner, showed the police of the murder. The record must guide the decision. Both the policemen have said that No. 3, Balia, admitted that he had obtained a knife from Imam, a farrier, and the witness Mulappa declares that knife was found on the same day that the bones were found in the house of Imam, the farrier, concealed in some barn of straw near the fire place. This would agree a guilty knowledge on the part of the owner, but is consistent with the ordinary precaution of a timid man who, hearing that a murder had been committed, remembers and subsequently admits that he lent a knife to one of the youths accused of having been concerned in the offence. The witness Imam Hamed declared before the Court that he did lend the knife found in his house to the Wanjarah youth Balia, about one month ago, on a Monday, for the alleged purpose of killing a fowl; that the boy took it about nine A.M., and returned it about three P.M. All this is perfectly consistent with the customs and habits of Wanjarah, who are not guided by strict Hindoo principles. This witness described the youth Balia as making his living by dealing in grain. The prisoner has described himself as still at school. This is but a small point on which so grave a charge as murder, but the entire separation of the head from the body, a head found one hundred paces from the place where the bones of the ribs, where the very torn clothes, and the blood on the stones before the Court and on the ground, as described by the police, show that the person whose bones are before the Court did not die a natural death, but that murder was committed, and all points trivial by themselves, but become in the aggregate weighing to assist a belief that the confession certified by Mr. Vishnoo Purushram by the prisoner No. 3, was bona fide made before that authority the Magistrate, and as such is under the provisions of Act XXV of 1861, allowed to be given in evidence for the prosecution. Last, except the evidence to the identity of the body, is the discovery of a jacket and a body cloth, with some washed out stains on them, in the house of No. 1, the prisoner Sageea Jeloo. The evidence to the identity of the bones and the skull may be presumed from the opinion of Dr. Nicolson, that the appearance of the teeth and of the articulating processes of the ribs show that the person whose bones are before the Court was of the age of between ten and twelve years of age. The absence of the bones of the pelvis has prevented the distinction of the sex, but it is the opinion of the surgeon that these bones were not buried and exhumed, as might have been advanced for the defence, because by no other method without crime could the bones of a human being have been found above an hill top, distant a mile from a very large town. If the police are entitled to full credit, and no evidence has been adduced to their assertions, the rotted body cloth and the torn and blood-stained embroidered jacket, and the long and very much stained cloth tied into one knot at one extremity, are all evidences to identity the bones as those of the youth Boodoo Daoo, especially as those ragged and stained garments are deposed to as those in which the boy was last seen alive. Every appearance of the clothes indicates that the most violent exertions of the beasts have been made to disconnect the body from the clothes and the jacket, which Dr. Nicolson has told the Court is much stained with blood on the neck and back, has evidently been torn off, and eaten on the back part while the body was in a sufficiently entire condition to be dragged out, the cotton garments offered no opposition, and their condition shows that they remained on the spot where the body was left after the bones had been removed by the beasts and birds. There appears then no reason to doubt that the evidence has established, as well as secondary evidence (for the best that of the personal identity of the features of the deceased) could prove that the bones before the Court are those of a young person corresponding in age with the boy Boodoo, and that the clothes shown to the police on the hill known as Kanoba's hill, near the town of Ghore Nuddee, are the identical clothes which Boodoo Daoo was last seen in on Monday the 13th March; that circumstances or evidence implicate both Sageea Jeloo and Balia Rajunna as those who aided Sageea Nursoo in causing the death of the said Boodoo Daoo; that although the statements made by the prisoners Papa Imam, and Ballajee Khundoo, are such as may be received in evidence against themselves, yet as the part taken by each of these persons is not substantiated by any independent testimony of facts or evidence, the Court is of opinion that the doubt must be allowed to weigh in their favour, and they must be discharged. The opinion of Hindoomull Bhaojee is that all the prisoners are guilty from Nos. 1 to No. 5 inclusive, because they have admitted their guilt; but that he does not believe the evidence which identifies the bones with those of the deceased, but on the whole is of opinion that the whole five are guilty both of murder and dacoity.

The Court concurring with the assessors generally, but differing with regard to the absolute value to be placed on the statements made by the accused before the committing Magistrate, finds that Sageea Jeloo, Sageea Nursoo, and Balia Rajunna, are guilty of the offences specified in the charges, namely, that they have committed murder and dacoity, and therefore have committed offences punishable under Sections 302 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that Sageea Jeloo, and Balia Rajunna, in regard to any doubt which may exist as to the indisputable identity of the bones before the Court with the corpse of the boy Boodoo Daoo, do undergo the punishment of transportation for life.

That Sageea Nursoo having pleaded guilty to both charges of murder and dacoity, be punished with death agreeably to the provisions of Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The sentence on Sageea Nursoo is subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Judicature.

The Court, not concurring with the assessors, finds that Papa Imam, and Ballajee Khundoo, are not guilty of the offences specified in the charge, and the Court directs that the said Papa and Ballajee be discharged.

The case was forwarded to the Honorable Judges of the High Court for their confirmation, and the following resolution was passed by them:—

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court declines to confirm the sentence of death, but sentences the prisoner, Sageea Nursoo, to transportation for life, not seeing sufficient reason for inflicting a heavier punishment on him than that which has been recorded against the prisoner No. 1, Sageea Jeloo.

POONA.

WE regret to see that prices still continue very high. During the month of March the government returns show that bajree was selling at 9 seers 40 tolas in Poona, and good rice at 8 seers. This is bad enough, but it has not much improved since. Bajree is now 10 seers, and rice only six.—*Observer, May* 23.

BENGAL.

A FEW months ago, a circular was issued to all officers of British regiments who were absent from their corps on staff employ, and who had commenced such absence after a certain date, to make their election between the staff corps or a return to their regiments. Yesterday's *Government Gazette* contains the appointment of Brevet Major A. E. Wilkinson, of H. M's. 7th Hussars, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the third class in Oudh. From this appointment we suppose we may take it for granted that the authorities have opened their eyes to the utter uselessness of trying to force Queen's officers into the staff corps; and that they fully perceive that the said corps is nothing more or less than a collection of Company's officers, who must, as Sir Charles Wood says, "die out" in time.—*Englishman, May* 14.

IF the "locals" have their losses and grievances, their brethren of the Staff Corps do not invariably escape suffering from some of the anomalies and absurdities which still beset the pay code. Formerly no officer above the regimental rank of Captain could hold the command of an irregular cavalry regiment and when an officer holding such a command attained field rank in his own corps, he vacated his cavalry appointment, the consolidated pay of which was Rs. 1,000 a month. Since the establishment of the staff corps this rule no longer exists; and a Lieutenant-Colonel in that corps can hold the command of a regiment of Bengal cavalry, but, as will be seen, without any benefit from his increased actual rank and promotion. Brevet Colonel, and Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff Corps, W. E. Mulcaster, commanding the 5th Bengal Cavalry, applied to be paid as a Lieutenant-Colonel; but it has been ruled that the pay of his rank in the Staff Corps is merged in the consolidated allowance of Rs. 1,000, the same as paid to a Captain holding a similar command, and that he can get no more. Thus, then, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps, commanding a Bengal cavalry regiment, actually receives less pay than a Lieutenant Colonel doing nothing who is local; for, whilst the former officer draws Rs. 1,000, for discharging the duties of an appointment involving great trouble and responsibility, and demanding the exercise of much zeal and ability, the latter draws Rs. 1,002 a month for idling at some up-country station or in the hills. This state of things requires no lengthened comment; its utter absurdity and unfairness condemn it, and should end it at once.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE steamer *Australian*, with the transport *Sesostris* in tow, arrived in the roads yesterday morning, with the 40th Regiment N. I. from Penang and the Straits; the latter having embarked, were located in Camp on the Esplanade, and proceed by Train to Beypore at an early opportunity. From Beypore they will be conveyed by another vessel to Cannanore. The *Australian*, in the meantime, proceeds to Calcutta. The *Sydney*, which arrived from Rangoon on Saturday, also goes on to Calcutta conveying the detachment of recruits who have enlisted for the Bengal East India Rifles.—*Daily News, May* 19.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THAT the hand of that great interloper Death should have interfered in the tedious siege of Herat was not altogether unexpected, considering the very advanced age of the venerable Ameer of Cabool; but we were totally unprepared to hear of the shaft being aimed at the other party to the quarrel, and that the son should have been carried off before the father.

Our Cabool letter, which will be given in our next, brings the report of the death of Sultan Ahmed Jan of Herat. The deceased prince is succeeded by his son Shah Nuwaz Khan. He died on the 17th Shauwwal (about the 5th of April.)

Those who have read Doctor Bellew's mission to Candahar and the stories that are related there about the Dost's patent method of getting rid of political opponents, can hardly fail to have their suspicions aroused regarding the demise of the late Wali of Herat.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 9.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PRUSSIA.

(From the Second Edition of the Times, May 4.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, May 2.

A VERY positive statement has reached me today with respect to certain confidential overtures made to Vienna by the Prussian Minister-President. This Government, if I am rightly informed, would be disposed to important sacrifices, extending even to a renunciation of its German policy. You are aware that the Feudal party here has, for some time, strained every nerve to detach Austria from the Western Powers. There is no saying how far it might go for the attainment of so coveted an object, but some think that it might ultimately be led to the point of sacrificing the Treaty of Commerce with France. Meanwhile the impression here is that, if such negotiations are going on, they are not intended by Austria to come to any serious result of the kind hoped for by M. von Bismark, but that the offers of Berlin will be made use of merely as a means of making better terms at Paris.

The Feudal organ, while announcing that the Chamber of Lords is not likely to sit again until the middle of May, commiserates its members for the inconvenience they are put to by reason of the undue prolongation of the session, by the numerous and useless sittings of the Deputies, and talks of the cost of residence in Berlin, travelling expenses, &c., of the neglect of their own affairs in the provinces, while they are waiting the pleasure of the deputies in the capital, and holds up, as a model for imitation, to the Lower House, the rapidity with which the upper one settled through Mr Milner Gibson's Bill last year, taking only nine days to get it through both committee and *plenum*. Truly a nine day's wonder, the Opposition papers reply, and one of which the country retains a pleasant remembrance! It is observed, moreover, that the Lords seem to think themselves bound to remain in Berlin only just so much as the season of the year and their own private affairs render it agreeable so to do, and that when now and then a sitting is announced, and notwithstanding timely written notice given, it is scarcely possible to muster enough of them to make a house. Moreover, it is added, with much truth, if the sacrifices are too great that the Lords are called upon to make, the country desires no better than to see them entirely refuse for the future to incur them.

Deputy Carlowitz announced an interpellation with respect to the affair at Inowraclaw—the Russian troops forced across the frontier by the insurgents. The circumstances of the case, the honours paid to the Russians, the escorting by Prussian troops of the prisoners they brought with them—to be again delivered up to them on their re-entering Russia—the compulsory quartering on Prussian citizens, &c., has made a very unpleasant impression. On the 28th April the General commanding at Inowraclaw gave a banquet to the Russian officers. A letter from that place expressly states, that in reply to the protest of the representatives of the town against having the Russians quartered on them, a magistrate read to them an order, which said, that "in consequence of the convention of the 8th of February, between the King's Government and that of Russia, Russian troops, when they crossed the frontier, were to be treated in the same way as if they belonged to the Prusian army."

FRANCE.

(From the Globe, May 4.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sunday Evening.

WHAT is suffered to get abroad touching the tenour of Prince Gortschakoff's reply amounts to a concurrence on the part of Russia in so much of the French proposals as sets forth the hardship of the case, and its disturbing effects on Europe, with a willingness to entertain any practical arrangement which may be mutually agreed on. The French Emperor can scarcely thereby consider himself authorised to pronounce a decree of separation *à vinculo et thoro*, though he has already brought before his Cresswell court sundry incompatible unions. The Russian document, however, constitutes her entering an appearance, and so far precludes all apprehension of an abrupt issue to the whole proceeding. The question of a security for costs has already presented itself to the Czar's council, and according to the Cracow *Czas* it has been determined that at any rate the whole expenditure of the struggle must be eventually levied on Poland, and in the interim a stringent war tax enforced, not only in towns, but on farms and their owners

order to help the Government out of the dilemma into which it thrust itself by the proclamation, and to gain back for it some portion of the Democratic and Conservative support which it has lost, declared in a speech at Providence, Rhode Island, "that if any man feared or hoped that the proclamation "did, as a matter of law, by its own force, alter the legal "*status* of one slave in America on the 1st of January "last, he built his fears of hopes on the sand. It was "a military act, and not the decree of a legislator. It "has no legal force on the *status* of the slave. What "is done by the strong arm is done; what the arm "of force does not do is not done." This was Mr. Greeley's assertion interser and more authoritative language than he employed; but no reply was made at the meeting, which was otherwise only remarkable for the singularly awkward admissions of one of the speakers. A Mr. Gilbert, who is discribed as a leading, member of the Church of the puritans declared that "the captive bird should be liberated, in order that "it might fly off to its native air," or, in other words that the slaves, when emancipated, should be sent back to Africa, which is Mr. Lincoln's favourite scheme for settling the difficulty. The other admission was still more significant of the designs of the parte in power—the real enemies of the freedom of the American people. It was to the effect *that the "national debt incurred by the war would create "a consolidated Government and sweep away the old doctrine of State rights."* This gentleman went a little to fast. The debt threatens to be the instrument of disintegration rather than of consolidation. Already the subject of repudiation is openly discussed. It is declared by leading lawyers of the Democratic party that the debt was illegally contracted, and that the West and North-West are beginning to murmur that, whoever may be found to pay it, they will not. But the speaker was too much in love with a despotism to look the facts of liberty fairly in the face. He was too warmly attached to the idea of a centralized Government, powerful enough to dominate the world, to tolerate the existing constitution of the States. He concluded his speech by declaring, "*that he would rejoice to see the day of consolidation. When that period arrived the Government would be able to maintain a million of armed men, and might then say, "Come on France! Come on England! Come on, Copperheads!"*" Such is American Puritanism and Abolitionism, and such are its ideas of Republican liberty! A huge debt! An immense standing army? defiances the world! Denial of the right of free discussion to its own citizens, and deportation of the negro race! And yet these people pretend that in combating the South they are fighting in behalf of the great cause of human liberty and progress, and feel aggrieved when the English people withhold their sympathy!

The Federal army has lost one officer, and ought to lose another by a recent unhappy occurrence in the camp near Suffolk. General Michael Corcoran, once keeper of a "groggery" in this city, and who first made for himself a military reputation when a lieutenant of militia by an act of disobedience to the commands of his superior officer, for which he was tried before a Court-martial, has proved that he is as unfit to be a general as he was to be a lieutenant. He has cruelly murdered a subordinate officer for the performance of his duty, and, if he be not tried for the offence, he will be dismissed from the army, whether he be found guilty of murder, or of the minor crime of manslaughter, a bad example will be set to the whole army, and the Federal Government will deserve to lose any battle in which such a man as he is shall lead either an army or a division. General Corcoran, who perhaps, imagines that he must be a very great man as well as a very great warrior, inasmuch as New York recently gave him a public reception as brilliant as it gave to the Prince of Wales, was walking near the lines of the army when he was challenged for the password by Colonel Kimball of the Hawkins Zouaves, the officer on duty, and who had newly arrived with his company, and did not know the person of the General. He answered abruptly, "I am General Corcoran," as if that were sufficient. Colonel Kimball replied that anybody might call himself General Corcoran, and again demanded the countersign. Corcoran attempted, in contravention of all military duty and propriety, to pass on; and when Colonel Kimball held up his hand or drew his sword to prevent him the General discharged a revolver and shot the unfortunate officer dead upon the spot. How can the Federal Government hope for success against a strong and well-disciplined enemy when it intrusts its troops to men of this stamp? The press has scarcely taken any notice of this occurrence; but if the circumstances as stated be true it is as clear a case of murder as ever was perpetrated.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(*From the Times, May* 1.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CRACOW, *April* 25.

THE principal official paper of Lithuania has just republished the notorious speech pronounced by the Emperor Nicholas at Warsaw in 1835, on receiving —or rather on refusing to receive—an address which the municipal authorities desired to present to him. The most remarkable passage in this revolting production is as follows:—

"I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you as this is the first time that I meet you since the disturbances, and it is necessary that our mutual position should be clearly understood. If you abandon your dreams of distinct nationality, of an independent Poland, and all such chimeras, I will overlook the past, and will do you good in spite of yourselves; but if not I have erected the citadel outside Warsaw, and I give you notice that at the first movement I will bombard the city. I will lay in it ashes; and in that case you will certainly not get me to build it up again."

It is difficult to understand with what motive these threats, worthy only of the tyrant who uttered them, are being revived now. When I first heard that the Warsaw speech had been brought up again, I naturally imagined that some journal carried on by Poles, in the interest of the Polish cause, had printed it, and wondered that the Censor had allowed it to appear, for it certainly would have been to the advantage of the Russian Government had it been consigned long ago to oblivion. It terrified the Poles when they heard it spoken from the lips of Nicholas, who was as unscrupulous as Batu-Khan or Tamerlane, and who commanded an immense army, which obeyed his direction like a machine. But all the Russian machine is out of joint now, and the Imperial troops have done and are still doing their worst without alarming the Poles in the least, though not without exciting their indignation to the highest possible pitch. As for bombarding Warsaw, that is out of the question, for there will be no rising there. Those of the inhabitants who want to fight go outside the town, and take up their position in woods beyond the reach of the citadel guns.

When Law, after the failure of his great scheme, was driving one day through the streets of Paris, surrounded and threatened by a mob of injured speculators, he is said to have exclaimed "*Arrivez, canaille!*" in such a tone that the crowd was silenced, and did not afterwards attempt to interrupt his progress. But the day afterwards Law's coachman, driving an empty carriage, was exposed to the menaces of the populace. He remembered the magic spell which had saved his master, and bleated forth in his turn, "*Arrivez canaille!*" But the mere formula did not protect him. On the contrary, the men he had insulted tore him from his seat and destroyed him. General Berg, or whoever rules in Russian Poland just now, is to the Nicholas of 1835 very much what Law's coachman was to Law, and the fate of that foolish servant ought to be a warning to him.

In the meanwhile the Lithuanian insurrection is spreading day by day. Our latest news from Lithuania is derived not only from private letters, but from travellers who have come here for the express purpose of keeping the Cracow Committee well informed as to the progress of the national movement in the Northern and North-western provinces. I here no more of the anticipated spread of religious incendiarism; but in many districts the peasants are making common cause with the proprietors and townspeople, either on general patriotic grounds, or from hatred of the Russian officials, or—what is far more probable—because the insurgents in these districts are already stronger than the Imperial troops. As a rule, throughout Poland the great aim of the peasant is to be on the winning side. He is with the Government to-day with the insurrection to-morrow, according to circumstances. Thus as the insurrection takes larger proportions, we hear of the peasants gradually joining in —it may be from pure patriotism,—and it may also be from a fine tendency to side always with the majority. In Samogitia the peasants have special reasons for detesting the Russian Government, which first introduced serfdom into the province, as it also did into the Ukraine. In Lithuania, generally speaking, as in the Kingdom of Polazd, they have risen only when the whole neighbourhood has risen in a mass and such strength that it has been able to hold its ground for some time against the Russians. The Poles as a nation look upon the Russians as foreigners, but the Russian peasants, who are as national as peasants can be, took care not to attack the French soldiers in 1812 until the retreat had begun; the French peasants acted with equal caution towards the allies in 1814, and never seriously molested them; and the Polish peasants will doubtless not attempt ever to incommode the army which occupies Poland as long as this army inspires them with terror.

In the Kingdom the only province where the peasants have taken a very active part in the national movement is that of Kalisch. Here three well-armed well-officered detachments have just taken the field. The first, which is stationed at a village near Wilczyn, is commanded by Captain "Young," said to be an officer who has lately left the French army. It consists of 400 infantry, armed with Minie rifles, 200 scythemen, and 50 cavalry. The second detachment consists of from 500 to 1,000 men, all well armed. Edmund Taczanowski, formerly an officer in the Prussian artillery, and who afterwards served under Garibaldi during the siege of Rome, is its chief, and it occupies Pyzdry, where it has proclaimed the national Government. According to some estimates, Taczanowski's corps has increased so much during the last few days that it now numbers 2,000 men. The first act of this chief was to disarm the frontier guard, the second to incorporate it with his band. The third of the new detachments is composed of 300 infantry and 60 cavalry and holds the little town of Slupca.

Wilczyn, Slupca, and Pyzdry are all on the verge of the Prussian-Polish frontier. Wilczyn is opposite Gnesen, Slupca is in a line with the city of Posen. Continuing to follow the border to the south-west we come to Pyzdry, which is a little further from Slupca than Slupca is from Wilczyn. The formidable band commanded by "Siegfried," the most distinguished chief who has appeared since the loss of Mielencki, is some distance in the interior, and the Russians are hemmed in between "Siegfried's" detachment and those of the three new commanders.

If the Poles could act throughout Poland as they are acting in the province of Kalisch they would need no foreign intervention and the country would soon be cleared of Russian troops. I hear several different accounts of the actual position of Prince Wittgenstein, who until quite recently commanded in Kalisch, and, putting them all together, I conclude that he has certainly come to grief in some form or other. One of my informants saw him in Breslau, and is convinced that he was going to head-quarters to ask for more troops, and to give an exact account of the state of affairs in the West of the Kingdom. Another, who has just arrived from Warsaw, had there heard that he had been reprimanded by the "energetic" General Berg for want of activity. Perhaps the General meant want of ferocity, as Prince Wittgenstein is said to have tolerated no excesses in his corps. In any case the Prince is expected in Warsaw, and it will not be to his discredit if it should turn out that the new Governor is by no means pleased with his conduct.

From Kalisch, in the extreme west of the Kingdom, turn to Lublin in the extreme East, and between the town of Lublin and Volhynia we find another district where the insurgents are in great force, and where from day to day a great battle may be expected. General Jezioranski's well-appointed little army is now crossing the frontier near Tarnogrod, with the intention, it is supposed, of marching towards Volhynia; and travellers from the neighbourhood of Tarnogrod who arrived here yesterday tell me they saw "thousands" (for which read "hundreds") of insurgents on the right bank of the San, close to the borders of the Kingdom. The General, who for some time past has been without any fixed address, will soon, no doubt date a despatch from some battlefield in Russian Poland.

In the Western province of Kalisch, as in the eastern province of Lublin, the peasants are fighting here and there on the side of the insurgents. The peasants on Count Andrew Zamoyski's estate in the district of Chelm are said to have risen against the Russians in a body, and this news is the more credible from the fact that here the land question has long been settled to the satisfaction of both the peasants and the proprietor. Still, the general rule holds good in Lublin as in the province of Kalisch and in certain parts of Lithuania; the peasants do not think of assisting the insurrection, except where the insurrection has already shown itself in great force.

It is said that in Volhynia, the Polish province (incorporated with the Russian empire) which adjoins Lublin on the east, the long-expected rising has now commenced. Podolia, which adjoins Volhynia, is still quiet, and I have no news of the expedition on a large scale which was to have entered this province from Eastern Galicia. Podolia cannot be invaded by a small force, as the insurgents will have to fight there in the open plain, and will find no shelter of any kind. Not only will they not have the woods and mountains of the palatinates bordering on the Cracow district, but in the immense Podolian steppes they will not find a shrub or a hillock, while even the villages, which might serve them as resting-places and places of ambush, are so far apart that if the country be well occupied the Russians will have them perpetually in sight. A strong party, however, of well mounted light cavalry ought now to be on the point of crossing the Gallician-Podolian frontier. If the Russians will see them at a distance, they also will see the Russians, and they reckon upon their individual superiority as horsemen to give them the advantage in skirmishes, and to allow them at all times to accept or reject battle according to their own will. It is certain that in various parts of Podolia, Poland, and, among others, in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, bands of insurgent cavalry have done ten times the execution that the same number of infantry would have done, and now that the summer is coming on we shall probably hear of light horsemen scouring the plains in all directions. The Austrian Government seems to have some notion that this may be the case, for its agents have now begun to pay "domiciliary visits" to the houses of Cracow. A livery stable was cleared in other day of all its occupants, who were literally arrested and taken before a commissary of police. They were detained until the next morning—probably for not being provided with passports—and were then liberated just in time to miss an expedition which had crossed the frontier before sunrise.

Besides Kalisch in the east and Lublin in the west of the kingdom, the whole line of railway between Warsaw and Cracow, seems to be perpetually threatened by insurgents. Thus, the troops at Pulawy station, and travellers who arrived here this afternoon saw wounded men and prisoners under guard at three different places.

To the north east of Warsaw, at about the same distance as from Warsaw to Cracow, Narbutt is fighting in the Lithuanian province of Grodno, a little to the west of the chief town of the same name. His force is estimated by the *Schlesige Zeitung* (sometimes a trustworthy sheet) at 6,000 men.

Finally, at Polanga, on the coast of Samogitia ("government" at Kovno), about 20 miles north of Memel, three Swedish merchantmen have landed cargoes of arms. A certain number of volunteers also disembarked. The arms were in the possession of the insurgents, and the insurgents about to make their way back to the forests, when a large body of Russian troops arrived. A charge of hussars was driven back by the Poles with considerable loss, and ultimately the whole Russian force retired. This important news comes to us from two different sources, and may be looked upon as authentic.

It seems out of the question to attempt to keep up with the movements of all the little bands which are now making war upon the Russian forces in Poland. From the result of official inquiries on the part of the National Government of Poland, it appears that there are 150 bands of insurgents in the kingdom alone, some few of which are from 250 to 500 strong, while others again number only 50 or 60 men. Many bands are in existence of which nothing is known by the National Government beyond the fact that they do exist. The fine weather, which has now set in, appears to have called a great deal of latent patriotism into open military action, and numbers of young men go out into the woods and shoot the first Russians they meet with, as in time of peace they would go out on ordinary hunting and shooting excursions.

The fine weather will also be of advantage to the Russians, who, owing to the impracticable nature of the country in the showery season, and not long after the general thaw, have hitherto been unable to make any efficient use of their artillery. In the majority of actions, even where artillery has been largely employed not a man has been killed by cannon shot. This is to be explained by the fact that the insurgents seldom fight in compact masses, and also, I am assured, by the unsteadiness and inaccuracy with which the Russian gunners fire at short distances. The insurgents seem convinced that the Russian artillery, however formidable it may be in position, worth nothing when the elevation of the pieces has to be changed every half minute with the view of bringing them to bear on men who are perpetually advancing and retiring on such hilly and woody ground as the insurgents always endeavour to choose for their field of operations.

The Russian infantry, who are all armed with excellent rifles, are also said not to understand the use of their weapons and to fire much better at 800 than at 200 paces, doubtless because they have been accustomed to practise at the former and not at the latter range. At Szklary, the last regular conflict that has taken place near Cracow the fighting was carried on across, a ravine and took the form of a shooting match, in which the Russians, after firing for nearly three hours, only hit 26 men out of 300 killing one on the spot, wounding one mortally, and disabling two others so that they can never wholly recover from the injuries they have received. On the other hand, the peasants about Szklary declare that at least 150 Russians (out of about 450) had to be picked up and driven off the field in the waggons waiting to receive them. The Poles had better cover than the Russians and probably knew better how to avail themselves of it. But they also fired better, and every Pole is more sincerely anxious to hit a Russian than a Russian, performing his service very often as a matter of routine is to hit a Pole.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

(*From the Times, May* 2.)

THE following address has been issued by President Jefferson Davis to the people of the Confederate States:—

"In compliance with the request of Congress, contained in the resolutions (requesting the President to issue an address) passed on the fourth day of the present month, I invoke your attention to the present condition and future prospects of our country, and to the duties which patriotism imposes on us all during this great struggle for our homes and our liberties.

"Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendations of your senators and representatives. We have reached the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combinations of naval and military armaments that the lust of conquest ever gathered together for the conquest of a free people. We began this struggle without a single gun afloat, while the resources of our enemy enabled them to gather fleets which, according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of 457 vessels, measuring 840,086 tons, and carrying 3,026 guns, yet we have captured, sunk, or destroyed a number of these vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop-of-war, while four of her captured steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency.

"To oppose invading forces composed of levies which have already exceeded 1,300,000 men we had no resources but the unconquerable valour of a people determined to be free; and we were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to furnish them arms, while for many months the continuation of some of our strongholds owed their safety chiefly to a careful concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder for our cannon.

"Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence the munitions of war, the clothing and the subsistence which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valour on numerous battlefields, and to inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which our arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible. The contrast between our past and present condition is well-culculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well organized, and so thoroughly disciplined, armed, and equipped as at present. The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enable their fleets of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away; yet our strongholds on the Missisippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparations for their reduction have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of their every effort to turn or storm Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, as well as every attack on our batteries on the Red River, the Tallahatchie, and other navigable streams. Within a few weeks the falling waters and the increasing heats of summer will complete their discomfiture, and compel their baffled and defeated forces to the abandonment of expeditions on which was based their chief hope of success in effecting our subjugation.

"We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful armies and threatened by numerous fleets, and that the Government that controls those fleets and armies is driven to the most desperate effort to effect the unholy purpose in which it has thus far been defeated. It will use its utmost energy to avert this impending doom, so fully merited by the atrocities it has committed, the savage barbarities which it has encouraged, and the crowning attempt to excite a servile population to the massacre of our wives, our daughters, and our helpless children. With such a contest before us there is but one danger which the Government of your choice regards with apprehension; and to avert this danger it appeals to the never-failing patriotism and spirit which you have exhibited since the beginning of the war.

"The very unfavourable season, the protracted droughts of last year, reduce the harvests on which we depend far below an average yield, and the deficiency was, unfortunately, still more marked in the northern part of our Confederacy, where supplies were specially needed for the army. If, through a confidence in an early peace, which may prove delusive, our fields should now be devoted to the production of cotton and tobacco, instead of grain and live stock, and other articles necessary for the subsistence of the people and army, the consequences may prove serious, if not disastrous, especially should this present season prove as unfavourable as the last. Your country, therefore, appeals to you to lay aside all thought of gain to devote yourselves to securing your liberties, without which these gains would be valueless. It is true that the wheat harvest in the more southern States, which will be gathered next month, promises an abundant yield; but, even if this promise be fulfilled, the difficulty of transportation, enhanced as it has been by an unusually rainy winter, will cause embarrassments in military operations and sufferings among the people, should the crops in the middle and northern portions of the Confederacy prove deficient. But no uneasiness may be felt in regard to a mere supply of bread for men. It is for the large amount of corn and forage required in the raising of live stock, and the supplies of the animals used in military operations, too bulky for distant tarnsportation; and in them the deficiency of the last harvest was mostly felt. Let your fields be devoted exclusively to the production of corn, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and other food for man and beast; let corn be sown broadcast for fodder in immediate proximity to railroads, rivers, and canals, and let all your efforts be directed to the prompt supply of these articles in the districts where our armies are operating. You will thus add greatly to their efficiency, and furnish the means without which it is impracticable to make those prompt and active movements which have hitherto striken terror into our enemies and secured our most brilliant triumphs.

"Having thus placed before you, my countrymen, the reasons for the call made on you for aid in applying the wants of the coming year, I add a few words to appeal in behalf of the brave soldiers now confronting your enemies, and to whom your Government is unable to furnish all the comforts they so richly merit. The supply of meat for the army is deficient. This deficiency is only temporary, for measures have been adopted which will, it is believed, soon enable us to restore the full rations; but that reduced in quantity cannot for some time to come in usual quantity in some of our armies It is known that the supply of meat throughout the country is sufficient for the support of all; but the distances are so great, the condition of the roads has been so bad during the five months of winter weather through which we have just passed, and the attempts of grovelling speculators to forestall the market and make money out of the life blood of our defenders have so much influenced the withdrawal from sale of the surplus in the hands of the producers, that the Government has been unable to gather full supplies. The Secretary of War has prepared a plan, which is appended to this address, by the aid of which or some similar means to be adopted by yourselves you can assist the officers of the Government in the purchase of the corn, the bacon, the pork, and the beef known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the country. Even if the surplus be less than believed, is it not a bitter and humiliating reflection that those who remain at home, secure from hardship and protected from danger, should be in the enjoyment of abundance, and that their slaves also should have a full supply of food, while their sons, brothers, husbands and fathers are stinted in the rations on which their health and efficiency depend?

"Entertaining no fear that you will either misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to respond to the call of patriotism, I have placed the facts fully and frankly before you. Let us all unite in the performance of our duty, each in his sphere, and with concerted, persistent, and well-directed effort there seems little reason to doubt that, under the blessing of Him to whom we look for guidance, and who has been to us our shield and strength, we shall maintain the sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States, and transmit to our posterity the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Executive-office, Richmond, April 10, 1863."

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(*From the Daily News, May* 4.)

IT has been apprehended by many persons of sober judgment that the superabundant supply of money which naturally attends the present dull state of trade, and which is greatly increased by the long-continued prostration of the cotton interest, will not be worked off without a mania of some kind. The course of the money market, and the temper of the monied public, seem just now to point rather distinctly in the direction of inflation, and it is therefore desirable every now and then calmly to review our general position, with a view to keeping firmly before the public eye the landmarks between legitimate and illegitimate speculation. The Bank of England rate of discount has once more fallen to 3 per cent, and the general rate to about 2½. Whenever the market descends to this low level experience has shown that a class of enterprise rises into prominence which, somehow, cannot find the conditions of existence at times when capital is actively and remuneratively employed. When only 2 per cent. can be got for the large amount of loose money which is always floating about, and the bulk of which finds occasional lodgment with the banks and discount establishments in the metropolis and provinces, its possessors become impatient, and, the supply of sound mercantile securities being insufficient, encouragement is gradually given to other investments, which, though less safe, for that very reason hold out the attraction of high rates of interest. Less discrimination is exercised. People grow indifferent to a degree of risk which in ordinary times would operate as an effectual deterrent. Speculative securities thus gain a freer circulation, and the large profits which are almost invariably secured at the commencement of a movement of the kind attract a constantly increasing multitude within the charmed circle. The wider the speculative field grows, the faster and more exciting does the game become, great support and encouragement being derived from the hundreds of thousands of pounds of fresh money which are constantly being drawn into it, while the operators who were the earliest on foot, and whose gains are therefore the largest, stimulate the mania immensely by the spirit with which, intoxicated by the sudden possession of new wealth, they virtually double and treble the amount of the stakes. All goes well until the turn comes, precipitated perhaps by some alarming political event. Then the longer the speculation has lasted, and the larger the number engaged in it, the wider is of course the area of ruin. Where all had wished to buy all now wish to sell, and fortunes collapse like a house of cards.

It would be arrant presumption for any one to assert positively that a mania and ultimate collapse will occur within the next year or two. All that can be said is that the public have for some time past shown an increasing disposition to embark in foreign securities of a highly speculative character, and that within the last few days, stimulated doubtless by the plethora in the money market, the rush for them has been accompanied by a degree of excitement unknown for years. Home investments are firm, and advance gradually, but the "run" is chiefly upon foreign stocks, the peculiar feature being at the same time presented that the demand is not for those which pay dividends with regularity, but for a class of paper which at present either pays no dividend at all, or the condition of which is at best doubtful. In the former category are Spanish Passive Bonds and Certificates and Mexican Bonds, and in the latter are Turkish Consolides. Since this time last year Spanish Passive Bonds have risen from about 19 to 36, and Mexican from 31½ to 36½; while Turkish Consolides, which some of the original holders were glad to sell to this market at a price but little over 20, now command 50. Another illustration of the tendency of speculation is afforded by the course of the debt of one of the most promising Spanish-American States—New Granada. Since this date last year New Granada Two per cents. have risen from 26 to 33½; the Bonds with the coupons detached from 10½ to 17, and the Deferred Bonds from 6¾ to 10. The extraordinary gains which have been realised by the holders of and speculators in these and other foreign securities furnish the key to the excitement which now prevails in the market, and which seems likely still to increase. Let us not be misunderstood: we are not citing these as instances of baseless speculation; it is no part of our duty to express an opinion as to whether the use in each instance is warranted by events or not. We merely wish to illustrate some of the immediate effects of the growing taste for foreign speculations, seeing that, if a mania is really to arise, this is probably one of the directions in which it will tend.

Another development of the present spirit of speculation is sufficiently remarkable to deserve special notice. English financiers are at last becoming fired by the spectacle of the vast profits obtained by the Credit Mobilier Society of Paris, and several attempts are being made to form similar associations in this country. We all know that the French Society, during the ten years of its existence, has enormously stimulated speculation, and that it has paid an average dividend of no less than 16 per cent. per annum, in addition to the Commission awarded by its statues to its successful administrators, who, for example, received on this account during the past year a sum of 52,000*l*. During the ten years, therefore, the shareholders have received back the whole of their original paid-up capital, 2,400,000*l*., together with a bonus of 50 per cent. on that amount. The shares are now at about 200 per cent. premium on the amount paid. The company boasts that throughout its career it has steadily and very successfully developed the public works of France, while in proof of the gains that have accrued to those who have trusted in it, a computation has been made that the securities which it has put into circulation are worth at this moment the almost incredible sum of 25,000,000*l*. sterling in excess of the prices at which they were issued. To what extent these material gains are neutralised by the moral deterioration which the French nation has undergone by reason of the passion for Bourse gambling evoked; and to what extent the Credit Mobilier Society is responsible for that deterioration, are questions which we cannot now discuss as they deserve. It is however certain that if all that has been said against the Society on these points could be demonstrated, a Company that promised to distribute large profits by similar means would receive unbounded support in this country. Accordingly, more than one combination for the purpose is already proposed. It is believed, however, that, though there may possibly be several competitors in the field, only one association of a nature to vie with the grandeur of the Paris Society will be found possible in London. Meanwhile, the eagerness shown to subscribe to the capital of a new undertaking, which, under the title of the London Financial Association, appears to aim at a class of business offering the promise of unusual profit accompanied by a proportionately increased risk, confirms the view that a speculative tendency is becoming more generally diffused abroad. Too much caution cannot be exercised in a business of this kind. If money is abundant now, we must not forget that the abundance arises chiefly from the slackness of our regular business, and that if the temporarily unemployed capital of the cotton trade be locked up too extensively or too tightly in speculative ventures, a crash will ensue when the signal is given—as given it will be sooner or later—for the revival of this most important branch of solid industry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, May* 2.)

THE business throughout the past week has been much more limited than of late, all classes of buyers having operated with caution, chiefly owing to an uneasy feeling as to the possibility of political difficulties arising between this country and America. In American descriptions only a small business has been done, at a reduction of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. from last week's rates. For Brazils the demand has been moderate. Pernams and Maranhams being ¼d. lower, whilst in Maceios, which have been more freely offered, the decline is about ½d. per lb. The transactions in Egyptian has been to a fair extent, but being pressed for sale, some holders having given way fully 1d. per lb. from last week's quotations. In Surats a good business has been done, at a reduction of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. chiefly, however, in the medium qualities, the commoner and better kinds being less affected. In Oomra descriptions prices have given way fully 1d. per lb. chiefly owing to the large import; fair is selling at 15d. per lb. On Wednesday and yesterday a steadier feeling previled. Speculators have taken 2,120, viz.—100 American, 440 Egyptian, 30 West India, and 1,550 Surat; and there are reported for export 7,390 bales, viz.—640 American, 710 Pernam, 200 Bahia, 30 Maranham, 120 Peruvian, 650 Egyptian, 170 Smyrna, 310 China, 4,190 Surat, and 310 Bengal.

The market has been more active to-day, with more inquiry for American, and closes with a slight advance on yesterday's rates. The sales are estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 3,000 are for speculation and export.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS MARKET.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, May* 2.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, May* 1, 1863.

SINCE our last report the public mind has been much further relieved of that anxiety respecting our relations with the Federal States of America which has latterly exercised so depressing an influence on this market. The depression is, therefore, further alleviated. This shows itself in some disposition for business among certain classes of buyers, and in some recovery of firmness among sellers.

There have been inquiries for light T cloths and longcloths; also for light ¼ printing cloths, and for 31-inch fabrics, 15, 16 and 17 threads square, some of them to be printed. In these a limited business has taken place for different foreign markets. The Eastern merchants are still buyers of 45 and 50-inch shirtings. They are also again ready to bargain very warily for the lighter 40-inch shirtings, for mulls, and for certain madapollams; but their offers were generally so low as to be accepted only to an inconsiderable extent. All that can be said about prices is that sellers are obtaining rather more than they would have accepted, in many instances, a week ago. The home dealers are still out of the market.

The decline in the price of India mule twist, say 40's, is fully 2d. per lb from the late highest realised prices; and, as a further considerable fall in Calcutta is expected, the merchants here are doing nothing. A fair business has been done in cop twists and wefts for home use, principally 32's and 40's, and about half of the previously reported decline is now recovered. There is some little improvement also in 28's and 30's warps and the corresponding pincops. Bolton spinnings, say 60's to 80's, are dull, and no better in prices. There are some transactions in two-folds from 120's to 140's, and a little is being done in some higher numbers.

The following letter does no more than give expression to complaints which the cotton merchants must be receiving daily from cotton spinners:—

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir—Amidst so much agitation, and so many endeavours to increase the area of cotton plantations in all parts of the world, I think it is to be regretted that "quality" has not engrossed a larger share of attention, for the adulteration of Surat cotton now coming forward is far in excess of previous years. The planters and the native merchants appear to have conspired together to make spinners slightest with Surat, the former by adulteration and false packing and the latter by rendering it impossible (through the terms of purchase) to return the cotton to the fraudulent planter. I have now used Surat cotton of all kinds extensively for nearly two years, and have found the amount of loss through waste and dirt steadily to increase. This year, however, the increase is much more perceptible; and, from the most careful experiments, I find that the loss in fair Surat, whether it be Dholleral, Comptah, or Broach, is at least five per cent more than the average of last year; indeed, the sample is now no guarantee as to how the lot will turn up; this remark is especially applicable to "seed." I have bought from samples in which there was not a trace of seed, but on opening, the cotton bales have been found literally one mass of seed. Upon these bales a spinner has no redress according to the present most arbitrary rule in Liverpool. Again, in the allowance for "tare," the purchaser of any other kind of cotton has a slight advantage; but in Surat less is deducted on the average than the tares actually weigh, as I have found by experience over and over again. If as much pains had been taken to improve the quality of, *or even to do justice* to Surat, as is being taken to extend its growth, the return of the American crop would never supersede it in weft; but spinners are getting completely disgusted and disappointed with the quality now coming forward, and are rapidly turning their attention to Egyptian and Brazil cottons. I apprehend a much more decided movement in this direction will be made when the balance sheets for the present half-year are made out.—I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

A COTTON SPINNER.

When our readers see reports of several thousand bags of cotton coming in from China, as they do in the present week, they should be aware of two facts—1, that few of the bales weigh more than 200lb, the greater part only between 100lb and 200lb, and many not more than 90lb or 70lb—2, that the staple is so excessively short as to render the article unserviceable for nearly any kind of yarn.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(*From Samuel Smith's Monthly Cotton Circular, May 1st* 1863.)

THE past month has been singularly exempt from periods of violent excitement or extreme depression; prices have fluctuated very slightly from week to week, and are now substantially the same as those of last month.

At the close of my last report an exceedingly healthy tone pervaded the market; Manchester had begun to respond liberally to the continued good accounts from India, a *bona fide* advance had at length been established in Goods and Yarns, and spinners and manufacturers were enabled to obtain contracts for future delivery at remunerative prices. The trade under these influences continued to buy here pretty freely for several days, but the Manchester market assuming a quieter tone as later Eastern telegrams became due, spinners curtailed their purchases, the business dwindled down for a few days to 4000 bales, and Fair Dhollerah was sold at 17d. On Monday, the 13th, however, further news, in response to the worst accounts from this side, was received from India by arrival of mail of 27th March, reporting one shilling per piece advance in Goods, with excited markets. These advices again imparted animation here, and a large business being done in Manchester the next day for the East, the trade resumed their purchases on a liberal scale. Exporters also bought largely, and the sales for several days reached 12,000 bales daily, at a full ¼d advance on the previous week's quotations, bringing Fair Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee to 17¼d., Fair Egyptian to 21¼d, and Middling Orleans to 22½d, the highest point of the month.

On this basis holders continued willing sellers, but prices were well maintained for another week. On the 22nd, however, the tone of the market underwent a perceptible change. The condition of affairs on the Continent began to look more serious, and fears were entertained that France might yet be led into war with Russia. The continued seizure of British vessels by Admiral Wilkes, was moreover considered by some as likely to lead to such action on the part of this country, as seriously to endanger our friendly relations with the Washington government. The import in the last fortnight has also been very heavy—reaching 80,000 bales. Under these influences the market has become dull, and with a business of 4000 bales daily, a considerable decline has been established from the highest currency of the month. Egyptian, which is much pressed for sale, is 1d lower, American and Brazils ¼d. the medium, qualities of Surats ½d to ¼d, whilst good Surats owing to their scarcity, have experienced little change. Low Surats and Bengals, under a large export demand, advanced 1d per lb in the early part of the month; a portion of this has recently been lost, but they are still ¼d higher than on the 1st ultimo. A better feeling however is perceptible to-day, and holders are not such willing sellers at the recent decline. We quote middling Orleans 21½d, fair Egyptian 20½d, and fair Dhollerah and Omrawattee 17d.

The shipments hence to America have fallen to 1500 bales for the month; prices there, under heavy arrivals from Europe, and the confident expectation of the Mississippi being soon opened through its whole course, had experienced a great decline, and no inducement has recently been shown to the shippers from this side. There is now, however, every probability, as the latest advices show the failure of the Federal attempts on Vicksburg, and the slight prospect of obtaining Cotton in quantity from the West, that prices will rally in New York, and shipments be resumed from here during the summer. Exporters have bought more freely this month than at any time previously this year, the outgoings to the Continent having averaged 9000 bales weekly. The consumption of our own spinners has also considerably increased during the month, their taking from this port have averaged 24,000 bales, and as most of their purchases have gone into consumption, or contracts at short dates, and their deliveries for the last week are small, it is reasonable to suppose that they have not added much to their stocks, and that the consumption of *Great Britain* is now about 24,000 bales per week.

The conditions of the Money market during the past month has been one of ease, and the general tendency towards lower rates. Within the last ten days the Bank of England has judged it prudent to reduce the rate of discount one per cent., viz. ½ per cent on the 23rd, and ½ per cent yesterday, which leaves the minimum at 2 per cent.

The civil war in America, which for some time past had seemed to make no progress either in favour of one belligerent or the other, has this month given birth to some important events, the whole bearing of which has been adverse to the Northern cause. The earlier part of the month, favourable reports of the success of several expeditions sent to the rear of Vicksburg, by way of the Yazoo Pass and the Bayous of the Missisippi, in addition to the receipt of an erroneous statement of the forcing of the Port Hudson batteries by the Northern fleet, induced the people to suppose that complete victory was now about to crown their efforts, and the belief was again entertained that the war would soon be brought to a speedy close through the exhaustion of the South. Such sanguine expectations, however, were soon doomed to disappointment, for the next mail or two brought the news of a decided failure in the attempts on Vicksburg, as well as in the attack on Port Hudson, which has again been followed more recently by intelligence of the complete repulse of the iron-clads in their attack upon Charleston. In the face of such repeated discouragements the Federals show no sign of despair in the ultimate success of their cause, but on the contrary an expression only of determination to carry on the war in the face of all obstacles, even to the exhaustion, and extermination if necessary, of the South, is allowed to manifest itself; and it will evidently require a more severe reverse than any hitherto experienced to bring the people to a sense of the utter futility of the struggle.

IN touching upon the probable future course of prices, it is evident from the present state of the market that much depends upon the character of the advices now almost daily arriving from America, for though we may receive intelligence of exhausted stocks of goods abroad and hardening prices there for our manufactures, occasioning an increasing consumption of the raw material at home; yet if there be the slightest rumour of a dispute between the United States and European powers, or even signs of dissatisfaction in the North itself with regard to the progress of the war, the improving tendency of our market is at once checked, and transactions for a time are confined to the bare necessities of the consumer—speculators and exporters for the moment keeping almost entirely aloof. This unsatisfactory condition of the market is, no doubt, in some measure owing to the comparatively high range of prices now prevailing, and the large stock of Cotton on hand (only 23,000 bales less than it was four months ago), and it can hardly be expected to be otherwise until the stock becomes considerably reduced. With a continuance of the American war, under its present aspect, of which there seems every probability for some time to come, such a reduction might be looked for in two or three months hence, as would leave us with little more than half our present supply; that is to say, taking the stock on hand and afloat, and deducting from that the present estimate of consumption and export, which is assumed at 24,000 and 10,000 bales per week respectively, we should have within that period stated, such a reduction from our present